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HORTICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL
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CATALOGUE

....OF....

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Shrubbery, Vines, Roses, Etc.,

Cultivated and for Sale at the

MORRIS NURSERIES,

WEST CHESTER, PA.

GEORGE ACHELIS, - - Proprietor.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.:
ROCHESTER LITHOGRAPHING CO., PRINTERS.
1895.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples	30	feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries	20	" "
Duke and Morello Cherries	18	" "
Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines	12 to 18	" "
Quinces	10 to 12	" "
Dwarf Apples	6 to 8	" "
Dwarf Cherries and Dwarf Pears	8 to 12	" "
Currants, Gooseberries and Strawberries	3 to 4	" "
Blackberries	6	" "

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE WHEN PLANTED AT STATED DISTANCES.

30 feet apart each way			49
25	"	"	69
20	"	"	109
18	"	"	135
15	"	"	194
12	"	"	302
10	"	"	437
8	"	"	681
6	"	"	1,210
5	"	"	1,742
4	"	"	2,722
3	"	"	4,840
2	"	"	10,890
1	"	"	43,560

ADVICE AND TERMS.

To avoid mistakes, write the order plainly, and state whether Standard or Dwarf Fruit Trees are wanted. A moderate charge is made for packing, sufficient to remunerate for time and cost of material. Let explicit shipping directions accompany the order.

All articles are at the risk of the purchaser, after being delivered to the Railroad Company or any other forwarder.

TERMS: Cash with order, or satisfactory reference.

BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING TREES AND PLANTS AND FOR THEIR SUBSEQUENT CULTURE.

Prepare the ground as for a crop of corn; then dig the holes just large enough to admit the roots without crowding and doubling them up Avoid deep planting, which is decidedly injurious to the tree, and when excessive may cause its death. It should be no deeper than it stood before removal from the Nursery. A mound of earth, one foot high, should be heeled up around the trees when planted in the Fall—it makes them firmer to withstand the Winter and is a protection to the roots. It should be leveled again in the Spring.

Before planting, the injured parts of the roots should be cut off smoothly with a sharp knife.

Shortening the branches is another very important matter to the life and vigor of the tree, and should be done at the time of planting. It consists in cutting back the ends of the branches, but to what extent it should be done depends upon circumstances. If a tree has lost the greater portion of its roots, a severe shortening in of the head will be necessary; if only a small portion of the roots are cut off, moderate pruning will be sufficient. In all cases it should be done in a manner corresponding with the loss of roots.

Cultivate the orchard a few years with hoed crops. To insure regular crops of fruit, an orchard should be kept afterwards permanently in sod, and manure applied to the surface.

Dwarf Pears should be planted so as to cover about one inch above the graft. Cut back about one-third of the last year's growth every year. All dwarf fruit trees should receive high cultivation, and be kept clear of grass and weeds.

Small Fruits, such as Raspberries, Blackberries, etc, should be cut down close to the ground and not allowed to fruit the first year.

The best time for planting evergreens is end of October or commencement of November. The wood is then well ripened and can stand the severity of the winter; the plants are ready to start growing when the spring opens, and are not as liable to suffer by early summer droughts as evergreens which are planted in the spring. And lastly, when packed in boxes for shipment, they are not as liable to heat in the late fall as in the spring, when the weather begins to get warm.

Fruit Department.

APPLES.

The following varieties have been well tested and can be recommended. The selection of varieties ought to be governed by the climate and soil of the planter, as it is well known that several good *New York* varieties do not prove profitable for *Pennsylvania*, etc.

Summer Varieties.

Bough—Large; pale greenish-yellow; sweet, rich flavor; good bearer. First of August.

Carolina Red June—Fruit medium size; skin smooth, shaded with deep red. Flesh white, tender, juicy, with sub-acid flavor; very good and productive. August.

Early Strawberry—Medium size; yellowish-white, striped with red; tender, mild, fine flavor; good bearer. August.

Early Harvest—Medium size, pale yellow; rich, sub-acid flavor; very productive. Commencement of August.

Early Ripe—Large, yellow, handsome; good grower and prolific bearer. Ripens about the same time as Early Harvest. July.

Golden Sweet—Rather Large, pale yellow; very sweet and good; good bearer. August.

Keswick Codlin—Large. tender, juicy, acid; excellent for cooking; productive and early bearer. July to October.

Red Astrachan—Rather large; deep crimson, with a pale white bloom; juicy, acid flavor; productive. August.

Sops of Wine—Medium; yellow splashed with red, sprinkled with gray dots; flesh white, pleasant, sub-acid; strong grower; productive. August and September.

Summer Rambo—Medium to large; green, striped with red; sub-acid; good. Good market apple. September.

Tetofsky—A Russian apple which proves profitable for market, comes early into bearing and produces annually. Very hardy; fruit round and smooth, with yellow ground handsomely striped with red. Flesh white and juicy. August.

Yellow Transparent—A new Russian variety, ripening a week or two before Tetofsky. Skin, when fully ripe, pale yellow; flesh tender, juicy, lively, sub-acid.

Fall Varieties.

Alexander—Very large; crimson striped, juicy. Quality and productiveness fair. A Russian Apple. October.

Duchesse of Oldenburgh—Medium; yellow, striped with red; rich, juicy and excellent; a productive variety introduced from Russia. September.

Fall Jennetting—Large, greenish-yellow; sub-acid, vigorous and productive. September and October.

Fall Pippin—Very large; yellow, rich, high flavored; moderate bearer. October to November.

Fall Strawberry—Medium; yellow, striped with red; juicy, sub-acid; excellent, productive. September and October.

Gladstone—Resembles the Oldenburg very closely, but is larger, of finer flesh, and will keep a little longer.

Gravenstein—Very large; red striped; first quality; very productive. September and October.

Haas, or Fall Queen—Medium, striped with red. Flesh white, juicy, acid, rich, very good.

Jersey Sweeting—Medium; striped red and green; tender, juicy and sweet. September to October.

Maiden's Blush—Rather large; pale yellow with red cheek; beautiful, valuable for market; abundant bearer. September to October.

Rambo—Medium; flat, streaked and marbled with yellow; very tender rich, sub-acid flavor; good bearer. October to December.

Red Beitigheimer—Very large, light yellow, covered with red, purplish crimson when exposed to the sun; flesh sub-acid, pleasant; a great bearer. September.

Winter Varieties.

Arkansas Black, or Paragon—Originated in Tennessee. Fruit like Winesap in color and flavor, but larger in size and is a better keeper. Tree a vigorous grower, hardy and productive; comes into bearing quite young. February to April.

Bailey's Sweet—Fruit large, round, mottled and striped deep red; flesh yellow and tender. November to March.

Baldwin—Well known; large, bright red; juicy and rich; productive. December to March.

Ben Davis—(*New York Pippin*)—Large, striped with bright red; juicy, sub-acid, good. Much esteemed in the West and South. December to March.

Belle de Boskoop—Large, bright yellow; crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly sub-acid, hardy. Very good. December to January.

Belleflower—Yellow; large; crisp and juicy, aromatic flavor; moderately productive. November to March.

Bismarck—A new variety of great promise from New Zealand. Is a very prolific bearer and commences to bear when quite young. Fruit large and of brilliant color. January to March.

Bullock Pippin, or Ewalt—A Pennsylvania apple; large, bright yellow, with shades of crimson in the sun; white, tender flesh, sub-acid; first quality. A good keeper. November to March.

Canada Reinette—Very large, dull yellow; flesh firm, juicy and rich. Tree a free grower and good bearer. Highly esteemed in France. December to March.

Cider, Smith's—Popular Pennsylvania fruit; greenish-white, striped with red; juicy, tender, mild, pleasant flavor; very productive, good keeper. December to March

Cooper's Market—(*Cooper's Redling*)—Medium size; yellowish, shaded with red and striped with crimson; white and tender flesh, sub-acid; very productive and a late keeper. December to May.

Delaware Winter—Originated in Delaware. Remarkable for its keeping qualities. Fruit medium to large, highly colored; flesh fine grained, juicy, crisp, excellent. Prolific, and commences to bear early.

Dickinson—From seed of the Bellefleur. Medium to large, yellow, almost covered with faint red streaks; mild, sub-acid, very juicy. A prolific and regular bearer. January to March.

Fallawater—Favorite Pennsylvania fruit. Very large, yellowish-green valuable market variety. Very productive. November to February.

Fameuse, or Snow Apple—Medium size; very handsome, deep crimson; tender, white fleshed, juicy, high flavored; productive. November to December.

Gano—An improved Ben Davis. Medium, deep red; superior keeper. Productive and annual bearer.

Grimes' Golden—Medium, rich golden yellow; crisp, tender, juicy; does well in Pennsylvania. Early bearer and excellent keeper. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—Large; yellowish ground with red stripes and spots; sweet and rich. Highly esteemed. November to January.

Jacob's Sweet—A large and exceedingly showy fruit. Clear, rich yellow, deeply shaded with brilliant carmine; flesh crisp, fine grained and of best quality. Also a remarkably good keeper. Tree is a strong grower, heavy yielder, annual bearer. April and May.

Krauser—Berks Co., Pa., fruit; medium, yellow; handsome appearance and a good keeper. December to April.

King of Tompkins Co.—Large; yellow, striped with red; popular variety, good bearer. December to March.

Lady—Small, but very pretty; yellow with bright, crimson cheeks. It is a very showy little apple, and is much used for the dessert. December to May.

Lankford Seedling—A fine showy apple; medium to large; yellow striped, nearly covered with bright red. Flesh firm, juicy, mild, sub-acid. One of the best late keepers. January to May.

Longfield—Early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large; yellow, with a decided blush on the sunny side; rich, sprightly, sub-acid. December to March.

Mann—Fruit resembles R. I. Greening, but is larger. Tree hardy, comes into bearing young, and loads itself about every year with large crops. February to June.

McIntosh Red—Originated in Canada. Above medium size. Yellow, nearly covered with dark rich crimson. Flesh white, tender, juicy. Tree very hardy; good bearer of excellent fruit. November to April.

Monmouth Pippin—Fruit large; color yellow, with russet dots; juicy, fine, sub-acid. Very good to best. October to November.

Nansemond Beauty—Originated in Nansemond county, Va.; pale yellow splashed with light and dark red. Flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Annual bearer and good keeper. January to April.

Nickajack—Large, striped; fair quality, hardy, productive, and a good keeper. A southern variety. December to April.

Northern Spy—Large, striped and covered with dark crimson; a New York fruit; juicy, high flavor, great bearer. January to May.

Paragon—(See Arkansas Black.)

Peck's Pleasant—Large, yellow, with blush cheek; fine flavor; a good substitute for Newton Pippin; good bearer and keeper. November to April.

Pewaukee—Hardy and productive; fruit medium to large; skin bright yellow, striped and mottled with light and dark; flesh white, juicy, sub-acid; good. January to May.

Pyle's Red—A chance seedling, originated in Chester Co., Pa. Of great value as a market variety, being large and showy, of good quality and a good keeper. Fruit large; pale yellow, shaded with red; flesh whitish-yellow, crisp, tender, juicy pleasant, lively sub-acid. January to March.

Rawle's Janet—(*Never Fail*)—Valuable, of southern origin; medium; yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; very productive and a good keeper. January to May.

Red Romanite—(*Gilpin or Carthouse*)—Medium; dark red, white flesh; crisp, sub-acid, makes good cider; late keeper, very productive. Feb. to May.

Rhode Island Greening—Well known; excellent variety; large, light, greenish-yellow; firm and rich, excellent flavor; crooked grower, good keeper and good bearer. November to March.

Roman Stem—Medium; skin yellow, covered with large russet dots; flesh yellowish-white, crisp, juicy. November to March.

Rome Beauty—Large; striped with bright red; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly; moderate grower. Origin Ohio. December to February.

Russett. American Golden—(*Sheep Nose*)—Below medium; dull yellow; yellow flesh, very tender, rich, spicy flavor; a great bearer and good keeper. December to March.

Russett. English—Medium; pale yellow; firm and crisp, mild sub-acid flavor, late keeper; very productive, keeps till June.

Roxbury Russett—Medium size; skin at first dull green, covered with brownish-yellow russett when ripe; flesh greenish-white, moderately juicy, with rich, sub-acid flavor; good to very good. January to June.

Salome—Fruit medium; pale yellow slightly shaded with pale red, splashed and striped with dark red, and sprinkled with small yellow dots; flesh tender, juicy, mild sub-acid. Comes into bearing early. Very hardy. January to June. An excellent keeper.

Seek-no-Further—(*Westfield*)—Fruit large; dull red over a pale clouded green ground, sprinkled with obscure yellow dots. Flesh white, tender with a rich pearmain flavor. Very good. October to February.

Smokehouse—Popular Pennsylvania Fruit, and valued highly; above medium; yellow, shaded with bright red, sprinkled with gray and brown dots; firm, juicy, sub-acid flavor; good bearer. November to February.

Spitzenburgh—(*Esopus*)—Fruit large; considered equal to Newton Pippin, flesh yellow, rather firm, crisp; juicy, rich flavor; best. Dec. to Feb.

Stark—Fruit large; skin greenish-yellow, shaded, splashed and striped with light and dark red. Moderately juicy, mild sub-acid. January to May.

Talman's Sweeting—Medium; light yellow with a pale blush; rich and excellent, very productive. December to April.

Twenty Ounce—Fruit large and showy; greenish-yellow, boldly splashed and marbled with stripes of red; good to very good. October to January.

Wagener—Medium, dark red; mild, tender, sub-acid; excellent variety, abundant bearer. December to March.

Walbridge—Fruit medium size; pale whitish-yellow when fully mature; flesh white, fine, crisp, tender and juicy. January to May.

Wealthy—Medium size; whitish-yellow, shaded with deep rich crimson; flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, lively, sub-acid; hardy and productive. December to February.

Winesap—Medium, dark red; yellow flesh, firm, crisp, high flavored; fruit hangs late on the tree; excellent for cider, very good bearer, and excellent keeper. December to May.

Winter Sweet Paradise—Pennsylvania apple, hardy and productive; green when picked, with brown flush, becoming paler at maturity; flesh white, fine grained, juicy and very good. November to March.

Wolf River—Very hardy; fruit very large, whitish color, mostly covered with red and numerous brown specks. Flesh firm, sub-acid. Regular and enormous bearer. March.

York Imperial—A very fine Pennsylvania apple of medium size, oblate, white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy sub-acid. November to February.

CRAB APPLES.

Red Siberian—Small; bright red, covered with a light transparent bloom excellent for preserving. Early September.

Yellow Siberian—Small; pale yellow, also very valuable for preserving. September.

Gen. Grant—Fruit round, of large size for a crab; skin cream yellow ground. broken stripes, becoming red on sun exposed side. Very mild sub-acid, October.

Hyslop—Large; dark red, with a blue bloom; good for cider.

Montreal Beauty—Fruit large; bright yellow, covered and shaded with rich red. Flesh yellowish, rich, firm, acid; one of the most beautiful of all crabs. September to October.

Transcendant—Large, yellow; mostly covered with red; productive and desirable. Best early Fall variety.

Van Wyck Sweet—A valuable variety. Fruit large; skin yellowish-white colored red and covered with bloom; flesh sweet and tender; core small September.

Whitney's No. 20—A seedling of the Siberian Crab. Said to be large, striped, almost red; flesh yellowish-white, very juicy, sub-acid. Good for canning and making into cider. August.

PEARS.

Dwarf Pears—For small gardens and for cultivation by amateurs, or persons likely to devote the necessary attention to them, Dwarf Pears will certainly prove remunerative in a suitable soil, and with proper selection of varieties. On very light sandy soil, or gravelly soils, Dwarf Pears will not prove so well as—

Standard Pears—These are generally preferred for orchard culture. They will not bear fruit at so early an age as Dwarf Pears, but they will flourish on a greater variety of soils, and will bear neglect better; without proper cultivation, however, they will, like most trees, fail to give satisfaction.

Gathering Pears—Pears, as a general rule, should never be allowed to ripen on the tree. Summer and Fall varieties should be gathered at least ten days before maturity; Winter Pears about the time frosty weather sets in.

The varieties marked a (*) succeed as well as Dwarfs. The following list includes the most valuable varieties:

Summer Varieties.

Bartlett—Large; clear yellow skin; buttery, very juicy and high flavored, early and great bearer. September.

***Clapp's Favorite**—Large, resembling Bartlett; ripens a few days earlier; productive. August and September.

***Doyenne d'Ete**—(*Summer Dayenne*)—Small; yellow, with red cheek; rich, sugary, melting; very early and fine. Last of July.

Idaho—New. Very large; nearly round, resembling Easter Beurre. Yellow, with brownish red on sunny side. Flesh melting, juicy; quality best. Wood and foliage resembles Bartlett. Hardy, vigorous and prolific. Sept.

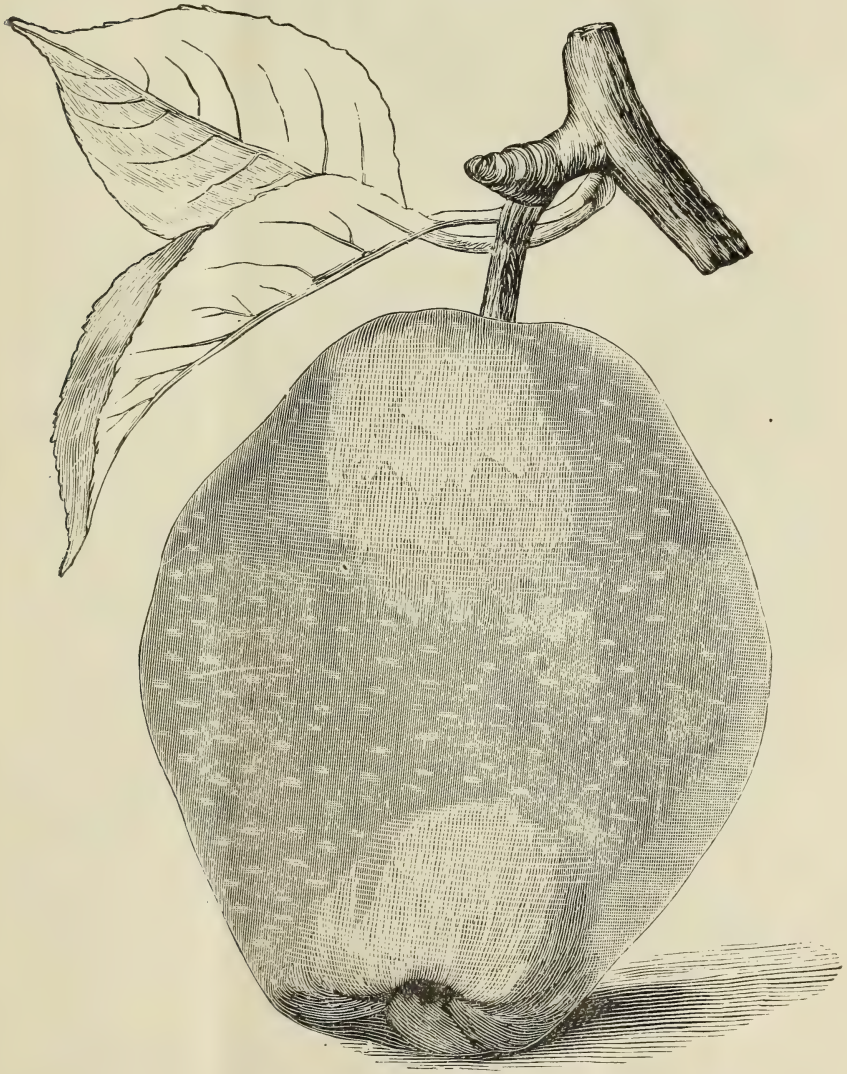
Le Conte—Fruit large; skin smooth, pale yellow; good quality. Tree very vigorous, said to be free from blight. Very prolific. October.

Summer Varieties—*Continued.*

*__Osband's Summer__—Medium size, rich yellow color; excellent quality, mild and pleasant flavor. August.

*__Tyson__—Medium; yellow, reddish cheek; very melting and juicy, sweet, excellent flavor, very productive. September.

Fall Varieties.



KIEFFER PEAR.

Fall Varieties.

*Beurre d'Anjou—Large; yellowish, somewhat russeted, red cheek; fine-grained, buttery, melting and excellent. October to December.

*Duchesse d'Angouleme—Very large, dull yellow; buttery, rich, juicy, and excellent; does best as a dwarf. October to November.

Flemish Beauty—Large; greenish-yellow, russeted; sweet and rich, excellent flavor; productive. September and October.

*Howell—A fine large pear, sweet and melting; pale yellow, with a red cheek and patches of russet. September and October.

*Louise Bonne de Jersey—Large, beautiful, first-rate pear; pale green with a dark blush; buttery, juicy and rich. September and October.

Kieffer's Hybrid—Large and showy; supposed to be a seedling of a Sand Pear accidentally crossed with some cultivated kind grown near it. Skin is a rich yellow color, tinged with red. Excellent for canning purposes. Very productive. October and November.

The *Bulletin*, No. 18, of the Pennsylvania State College Agricultural Experiment Station, says of the Kieffer as follows: This pear is known also as Kieffer's Hybrid, being a seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Beurre d'Anjou. The fruit is above medium in size (the cut is full natural size) shape roundish oval, skin deep yellow, reddish orange in the sun, a few patches and nettings of russet dots, stalk short to medium, moderately stout, cavity medium, placed to the side; calyx open, basin open medium, a little uneven, flesh white, a little coarse, juicy, sweet, with a delightful flavor. The surface is marked with a number of swellings in the shape of warts, but of the same substance as the rest of the pear. The fruit began to ripen in October and continued to hold until the middle of November. When ripe it emits a delicious aroma.

The tree is vigorous, with a glossy green foliage, and begins to bear young. Planted in 1886, the first fruits were borne in 1888, and this past season, 1891, the yield of one tree was one-half bushel, and the average yield from all the Kieffer's was one and one-fourth pecks. The fruit was picked October 16th, looking somewhat green, and placed in a moderate cellar where it turned to a beautiful yellow in four days. About ten days later, when the pears became soft, they were canned, and proved to be worthy rivals for the Bartlett's and Clapp's Favorite.

The hardiness of the tree was tested somewhat by a very hard frost, May 8, 1890, when the young growth of many pears was frozen, while that of the Kieffer was untouched.

This pear has been at times very highly recommended and at others severely condemned. All pears are quite variable in quality, therefore, observations made from single trees are likely to be at variance. Kieffer does not contend for the places filled by Bartlett and Clapp's Favorite, but ripening late it must continually grow in favor.

Seckel—Small; dull yellow, with russet and colored cheek: very juicy buttery and rich; very high flavored and productive; a slow grower. September and October.

Sheldon—Above medium; dark yellow or russet; rich, melting and high flavored; first-rate quality. October and November.

Winter Varieties.

Duchesse de Bordeaux—A new, large, French variety; good quality and very prolific. February to April.

Lawrence—Medium light yellow, mostly sprinkled with dots; buttery, rich and aromatic; very reliable and productive. December.

Lincoln Coreless—Fruit very large, yellow, juicy; almost without core. A very late winter pear which must ripen after being picked.

Vermont Beauty—Fruit medium, very handsome, yellow with bright carmine cheek; flesh is rich, juicy, aromatic, and of fine quality. Ripens immediately after Seckel.

***Vicar of Wakefield**—Large, long, yellow, often a red cheek; juicy and very pleasant; very productive. November to January.

CHERRIES.

The Cherry will prove successful on light, well drained soil. Any tree that is attacked by the "black knot," can be saved by cutting off all indication of the disease as it appears. The following list embraces the really desirable kinds.

Class I—Heart.

Black Eagle—A fine, large, black cherry, of first rate quality and productive; very sweet and rich; one of the best. First of July.

Black Tartarian—Very large, black, half tender; sweet, rather rich, fine flavor; deserves general cultivation; tree a strong, upright, beautiful grower and good bearer. Last of June.

Downer's Late Red—Above medium; light red mottled with amber; melting and delicious, excellent, very productive; not subject to rot by rainy weather. July.

Early Purple Guigne—Medium, dark purple; juicy, tender and sweet Early in June.

Elton—Large, pale yellow, streaked and mottled with red; half tender juicy, rich and delicious. June and July.

Governor Wood—(*Dr. Kirtland's*)—Large; light yellow, shaded with red; tender, rich and delicious; one of the best. Last of June.

Ohio Beauty—(*Dr. Kirtland's*)—Large; dark and pale red marbled; tender, juicy, high flavored. Towards end of June.

Ox-Heart—Large; red skin, red and half tender flesh, pleasant juice, of second quality, in point of flavor. Last of June.

Class II—Bigarreau.

Napoleon—Very large; pale yellow, spotted with deep red; very firm and juicy; very productive, and a constant bearer. First of July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—Largest black cherry; flesh dark, tender, juicy with a fine rich flavor.

Yellow Spanish—Large; light yellow, with red cheek, having a waxen appearance; firm, juicy and sweet; one of the best, very productive. Last of June.

Windsor—Originated in Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, resembling Elkhorn or Tradescant's Black Heart; firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable late variety. *New.*

Class III—Duke and Morello.

Dyehouse—Fruit large and of fine flavor. Resembles Early Richmond, but said to ripen earlier. Hardy.

Empress Eugenie—Large, dark red, juicy, rich. Tree hardy and productive. July.

English Morello—Medium to large, blackish-red ; rich acid, juicy and good; very productive and reliable. Is not the old " Common Morello." Very hardy. August. Tree is very dwarf in growth.

Early Richmond—(*Kentish.*)—Medium size, dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly, rich acid flavor; very productive, reliable and hardy ; valuable. June.

Late Duke—Large, light red ; late and fine. Last of July.

Louis Phillippe—Large dark red, almost black, sprightly, mild acid ; stone small. July.

May Duke—Large, dark red ; juicy and rich ; an old, excellent variety, vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

Montmorency—(*Ordinaire*)—Large and hardy, said to be seven to ten days later than the Richmond. Very productive and valuable.

Olivet—A new, remarkably early cherry ; productive, fine quality and the largest of its class. Color, shining deep red; flavor sub-acid ; ripens early in June and continues till July.

PLUMS.

A heavy soil, with a considerable mixture of clayey loam, is most suitable for the Plum. It should be planted where the hogs and poultry have free access, as the latter destroy many injurious insects, and the former, in rubbing against the tree, jar it and eat the fallen fruit. Where no hogs are kept, the trees should be jarred once a day, and all fallen fruit at once gathered and destroyed. Mr. Bateham, of Ohio, writes the *Country Gentleman* that by applying sulphur over the trees, in putting it in a bag to a long pole and shaking it over the trees, splendid crops have been realized.

Coe's Golden Drop—Very large ; oval, pale yellow ; flesh firm, adheres to the stone ; very valuable. Last of September.

German Prune—Large, oblong, purple ; juicy and rich ; tree very productive ; unusually free from the curculio and from knots. September.

Imperial Gage—Large, oval; greenish-yellow, covered with bloom, very juicy and sweet; one of the most valuable varieties. Middle of August.

Lombard—Medium, violet red, juicy, good, hardy and productive. August.

Lincoln—Very large. Color reddish purple with a delicate bloom ; very showy ; flesh light yellow, very juicy, sweet and melting, parting freely from the stone. Ripens middle of August.

Magnum Bonum—Yellow, one of our largest plums ; egg-shaped, very productive ; excellent for cooking. Last of August.

Mariana—Seedling of Wild Goose ; very handsome and good, exceedingly prolific ; an early bearer and free from the ravages of curculio ; deep cardinal red, when ripe ; thick skin, fine quality.

Niagara—A new, very large red plum. Very productive ; flesh deep greenish-yellow. Middle of August.

Peach—Very large, nearly round, dull red ; rather coarse grained, but juicy and good flavored ; much valued for its size and beauty ; tree a good bearer and grower. End of August.

Prince Englebert—Dark blue, of good quality ; tree a great bearer and a strong grower ; a valuable market fruit. Last of August.

Prince of Wales—Round, reddish-purple ; tree very hardy and a great bearer. September.

Prunus Simoni—(*Apricot Plum*) —From the Orient and, therefore, not hardy enough to be profitable here. Ripens in July, is brick red with yellow flesh of an odd flavor. An acquisition further south.

Reine Claude de Bavay—Large, roundish; greenish-yellow, juicy, melting and excellent; tree a good grower and bearer. Last of September.

Richland—Small, purplish-green; sweet and agreeable; excellent for cooking purposes and said to withstand the attacks of the curculio better than most varieties; evidently a seedling of Blue Damson. First of September.

Shipper's Pride—Said to be an unfailing cropper and a good shipper. Large, round, purple Plum of excellent quality.

ABUNDANCE PLUM.

Shropshire Damson—An English variety. Fruit small, rather obovate; skin purple, covered with thick, blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partially from the stone. Thousands of bushels are annually sold in the market for preserves, With good cultivation it is enormously productive. September. Is not hardy.

Spaulding—Fruit large, yellowish-green, with marbling of a deeper green and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, exceedingly firm, of sugary sweetness, parting readily from the small stone. Ripens middle of August.

Union Purple—Large, purple, covered with thin bloom; flesh greenish, sweet and good; tree a strong grower. September.

Wild Goose—An improved variety of the Chickasaw, of strong growth and comparatively free from the injuries of curculio; large, bright red, with a gray bloom; juicy, sweet and good; very productive and profitable. Last of July.

Japan Plums.

Abundance—Fruit large, showy and beautiful; amber turning to a bright cherry color; white bloom; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender and very sweet. Stone very small. Ripens very early.

Burbank—A good grower; bears when very young; fruit large, cherry red, with lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow and very sweet; very productive; fruit resembles the Abundance, but is about two weeks later.

Kelsey—Large, heart shaped, rich yellow, nearly overspread with light red; flesh firm and melting, with very small pit. Last of August.

Ogon—Medium size; yellow, with light bloom; flesh thick, meaty, dry, firm, freestone; excellent for canning. August.

Simoni—(*Apricot Plum*)—Fruit is red, with yellow flesh of an odd flavor. September.

Satsuma—Large, purple and red, with blue bloom; flesh juicy, firm, dark red, of good quality. Hardy and vigorous grower. August.

PEACHES.

The Peach will succeed best on light, gravelly soil; with proper cultivation, on almost any soil. Trees one year old from the bud are best suited for planting. The orchard should be kept cultivated, and the trees carefully examined every spring to extract the borers. A shovel full of lime applied at the base of each tree will often be a preventive as well as a fertilizer. The disease called the "Yellows" is incurable; therefore, if it shows itself on one or two trees these must be cut down at once and burned, which will save the whole orchard. This disease has *never* shown itself in the nurseries; my trees have always been healthy and have given entire satisfaction.

My stock of Peach trees is quite extensive; they can be supplied in almost any quantities and on liberal terms.

The following varieties are described in the order of ripening:

PEACHES—Continued.

First Ripening.

Amsden's June—Fruit good size, delicious flavor; finely colored red, freestone and very firm. White flesh, excellent quality. First part of July.

Alexander—Very large and highly colored; handsome, rich and good flavor; flesh thick and firm; will carry well long distances. Freestone. First part of July.

Early Canada—Resembles Alexander very closely. Ripens at same time. It is medium size, good quality and handsome appearance. Freestone.

Shoemaker—Very attractive, yellow color, splashed with crimson; juicy, sweet and melting; very hardy; large size and small stone. Ripens 1st to 15th of July.

Waterloo—Medium size; excellent quality, flesh white, skin greenish-white, purplish-red on side exposed to the sun.

Champion—Fruit large, delicious, sweet, juicy; best quality of all early varieties. Skin creamy-white, with red cheek; handsome, hardy and productive and a good shipper. Early August.

Second Ripening.

Early Beatrice—Medium size, marbled red cheek; flesh melting and very juicy. Good shipping peach; great bearer. Freestone. Middle of July.

Early Rivers—Large, pale yellow with pink cheek; flesh melting very rich. Freestone. Last of July.

Snow's Orange—A variety which originated near Battle Creek, Mich., and much valued in that state. A very vigorous grower and a productive bearer of large yellow peaches, with red cheeks. Orange colored flesh. Ripens a week earlier than the Barnard's Early.

Third Ripening.

Barnard's Early—A large, yellow peach of good quality. Very popular in the Western States.

Hale's Early—Beautiful peach; white flesh, of excellent quality when well ripened. Rots in some localities. Freestone. Last of July.

Troth's Early Red—Medium size, skin red; flesh yellowish-white, juicy, sweet and excellent; good market peach. Freestone. First of August.

Yellow St. John—Large; roundish. Orange yellow with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and highly flavored. Freestone. Ripens with Troth's Early.

Mountain Rose—Large, red skin, white flesh; excellent quality. Freestone. First of August.

George the Fourth—Large, pale yellowish-white with red cheek; flesh pale yellowish-white, very juicy and rich; moderate bearer, of best quality. Freestone. August.

Large Early York—(*Honest John*)—Large; white skin and nearly white flesh; tender and juicy; very productive. Freestone. August.

Lewis' Seedling—Resembles Mt. Rose, but said to be superior and more productive.

Foster—Very large and handsome; very similar to Crawford's Early, but ripens a few days earlier; yellow flesh. Freestone.

Crawford's Early Melacoton—Very large, yellow, with red cheek; yellow flesh, red at the stone; very juicy and excellent; one of the best. Freestone. Middle of August.

Fourth Ripening.

Yellow Rareripe—Large, deep yellow, dotted with red; flesh yellow, red at the stone, melting, juicy, rich; excellent vinous flavor. Freestone. Latter part of August.

Conkling—Large and handsome; golden yellow, marbled with crimson; flesh pale yellow; very juicy, sweet. Tree vigorous and yields heavy crops. Ripens last of August.

Crosbey—Medium size, bright yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine; beautiful, constant bearer and very hardy, therefore very reliable. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late.

Elberta—Very large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavor; flesh yellow; freestone, very profitable, and an excellent shipping variety. Last of August.

Wager—Very large, yellow ; bears uniform and large crops; juicy and fine flavor. Last of August.

Richmond—Medium to large, yellow mottled with red, flesh yellow, melting, juicy, rich. Freestone. First of September.

Old Mixon Free—Large, yellowish-white, with a dark red cheek; white, tender flesh; excellent variety for market. Freestone. First part of Sept.

Old Mixon Cling—Resembles in quality the Old Mixon Free. It is an excellent clingstone peach. White flesh. September.

Jacque's R. R.—Very large. Surface deep yellow, marbled with red; flesh yellow, juicy slightly sub-acid. Middle of September.

Reeves' Favorite—Large, roundish; yellow flesh, red at the stone, excellent quality, hardy variety. Freestone. September.

Morris White—An old well known variety. Rather large, whitish skin ; white flesh to the stone, a little firm, melting, juicy, sweet and rich. In some sections tender and variable in quality. Freestone. Middle of September.

Red Cheek Melacoton—Very large; skin yellow, deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and vinous; very productive; a favorite market fruit. Freestone. September.

Sallie Worrall—Very large, creamy white, shaded and splashed with pale to deep red. Flesh firm, very juicy; begins to ripen last of August. Freestone.

Willetts—One of the largest and finest peach; color bright yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy. September.

Wheatland—Large to very large; quality best; deep golden yellow; great bearer, excellent shipper. Freestone. Ripens between Crawfords Early and late.

Fifth Ripening.

Susquehanna—Very large and handsome; rich yellow with a beautiful red cheek; yellow flesh, melting, rich and fine. Moderate bearer. Freestone. September.

Stump the World—Very large, creamy white with red cheek; white flesh, rich and high flavor; very productive, valuable for marketing. Freestone. September.

Globe—Very large, golden yellow; very fine flavor, ripening during the latter half of September.

Hill's Chili—Large, skin woolly, dull yellow; flesh yellow very rich and sweet. Productive and hardy. Freestone. Last of September.

Crawford's Late Melacoton—Very large; yellow with a deep red cheek; yellow flesh, red at the stone; a very excellent variety. Freestone. September.

Fox's Seedling—Large, beautiful red cheek; white flesh, fine quality; good shipper.

Ward's Late Free—Rather large, white with crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy and rich; a popular and good market variety. Latter part of September.

Sixth Ripening.

Brandywine—Resembles Crawford's Late and is fully as large. Yellow. Freestone. Ripens a week later than Crawford late.

Clarissa—A new and very large peach; yellow, fine flavor and appearance. Very valuable on account of its late ripening.

Chair's Choice—Fine yellow freestone ; rich in color, splendid flavor, excellent for canning. Ripening with Smock.

Golden Drop—Large, good quality; hardy, profitable, follows Crawford's Late. Esteemed highly in Michigan.

Lemon Free—Of lemon shape, being longer than broad, pointed at apex; color pale yellow; very large; immensely productive. Ripens after Crawford's Late.

Sener—Large yellow, with deep red cheek; yellow flesh, deep pink around the stone. Freestone, sweet, rich and very juicy. Ripens about October 10. Highly recommended at the Centennial Exhibition.

Smock—Large, oval; deep yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy and rich. Freestone. Last of September and early October.

Stephen's Rareripe—Large, resembles Old Mixon's Free, but more highly colored. Very profitable.

Seventh Ripening.

Bilyeu's Late October—Large, white flesh, freestone with a beautifull blush cheek; flesh rich, juicy and firm. A good shipper. Ripens two weeks later than Smock. Best late peach yet introduced.

Heath Cling—Very large, white. tinged next to the sun, quite downy; flesh white, very juicy, sweet, of a high, rich, excellent flavor. Clingstone. October.

Lord Palmerston—A beautiful large and very late peach. Fruit of a pale color, having a little red on the sunny side; flesh firm and richly flavored.

Salway—Large, yellow, mottled with a red cheek; yellow flesh, very productive; valuable for its late ripening. Freestone. October.

Steadley—A late freestone; ripening ten days after Heath Cling; also said to be larger and of very fine flavor.

Wonderful—Fruit large; rich, yellow, marbled with crimson; flesh yellow, rich, highly flavored; exceedingly firm; parts from the stone perfectly and dry, and is bright red around the pit. Ripens late to very late.

DWARF PEACHES.

Golden Dwarf—(*Van Buren's*)—Medium; skin yellow with a mottled, red cheek; juicy, rich and luscious; bears good crops; grows about 4 feet high; clingstone. September and October.

MULBERRIES.

Downing Everbearing—Fruit black, of good size, but tree not hardy.

Russian—Fruit medium, mostly black; sub-acid to sweet; very productive, perfectly hardy. The original trees were imported from western Russia.

QUINCES.

Apple or Orange Quince—Fruit large, bright golden yellow; excellent for preserves; very productive.

Champion—A new variety, originating in Connecticut. Tree a prolific and constant bearer. Fruit larger than the Orange, equally as fine, and a longer keeper.

Meech's Prolific—Fruit large and handsome, with a delightful fragrance and delicious flavor; very vigorous and prolific.

APRICOTS.

Breda—Small, round, orange; flesh juicy, rich and vinous; hardy and a good bearer. July to August.

Early Golden—Small, roundish, pale orange; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and good; vigorous grower and productive. July.

APRICOTS—Continued.

Chinese—New. Claimed to be one of great value; large, handsome and productive.

Harris—Fruit large, oval; bright yellow with red blush. Quality best, very juicy and rich. Very productive and very hardy. Ripens about July 20.

Large Early—Large, oblong; orange, with a red cheek; juicy, rich, sweet; fine flavored. July.

Moorpark—Very large, orange, with a reddish cheek; flesh orange, sweet, juicy, with a fine flavor; a very valuable variety. Beginning of August.

Peach— Very large, yellow, flesh rich, juicy, and high flavored; one of the best, if not the best. Beginning of August.

The following are Russian varieties, which are said to be more hardy

Alexander—Large size, oblong, yellow, dotted with red; flavor sweet and delicate. One of the best. Ripens first of July.

Alexis—Large to very large, yellow with red cheek; slightly acid, rich and luscious. Ripens middle of July.

J. L. Budd—Large; white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra fine. Ripens first of August.

Gibb—Medium size, yellow, sub-acid, rich, juicy; ripens latter part of June. The best early sort, ripening with the strawberry.

Nicholas—Medium to large; white, sweet, melting. Middle of July.

NECTARINES.

(*A Variety of the Peach, with a smooth skin.*)

Boston—Large; light yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant. First of September.

Downton—Large, pale green, with a red cheek; melting, rich, excellent. Last of August.

Early Newington—Large; pale green, nearly covered with blotches of red; juicy, rich and sweet; probably the best clingstone nectarine.

Elruge—Medium size; pale green, covered with purplish red, juicy and very rich. August to September.

NUTS.

Of these are generally in stock:

Hard and Soft Shelled Almonds.

American Sweet Chestnuts—The fruit of this is too well known to need describing. As an ornamental or shade tree, it is excellent.

Paragon Chestnut—A large nut of excellent quality; hardy and productive.

Japan Chestnut—Larger than the American, sweet, very prolific, and commences to bear early.

Spanish Chestnut—The nuts are larger, but not as sweet. The tree does not grow quite as rapid as the American.

English Walnuts—The nuts are well known, being mostly imported. The tree not being entirely hardy, grows slow, and is not as productive here as in Europe.

Black Walnut—Is also too well known to need a description.

Shellbark or Hickory—The nuts are well known; the trees are so difficult to transplant, that it is hardly possible to transplant a large one. Even small trees must be handled with great care to insure success.

Filbert, English, or Hazelnut—Larger and better than the American, where it succeeds.

GRAPES.

Brighton—A cross of Concord and Diana Hamburg; hardy, berries resemble the Catawba; ripens same time as Hartford Prolific. Very productive where it does well.

Champion—Bunch and berry medium, black; with handsome bloom, oval shaped, thin skinned, soft pulp, sweet taste; ripen 10 or 15 days earlier than Hartford Prolific, and showes good shipping qualities.

Christine or Telegraph—Bunch above medium, very compact; berry large, round, black; flesh juicy, sweet and good; hardy and strong grower; earlier than Hartford Prolific; it does not mildew, therefore reliable.

Clinton—Bunch large; berry small, black, covered with a blue bloom; juicy, sweet and excellent, very productive and reliable, does not mildew, makes excellent wine.

Concord—A well known standard variety; bunch and berry large, black, covered with a blue bloom; juicy, sweet and excellent; very reliable, does not mildew; quite early, good for the table and making wine.

Delaware—Bunch small to medium, compact, berries below medium, of beautiful red or purplish maroon color, covered with a thin whitish bloom; thin skin; pulp sweet and tender, very juicy; quality best for table and for wine. Hardy; mildews in some localities, often produced by overbearing. A very poor grower.

Eaton—Berries very large, black, covered with thick bloom; bunch large and compact; thick skin, very juicy. Highly commended.

Elvira—Bunch medium; very compact; berry medium, round, pale green with white bloom, sometimes tinged with red streaks when fully ripe; very thin skin, ripens ten days later than the Concord; very productive, vigorous grower, exceedingly healthy and hardy; excellent for white wine.

Empire State—A seedling of Hartford Prolific and Clinton, therefore purely native. Berry medium to large, white with a slight tinge of yellow, covered with bloom; tender, juicy, sweet. Ripens with Hartford.

Hartford Prolific—Bunch large; rather compact, berries round, full medium, black; flesh juicy. Hardy and healthy, very productive and reliable. Does not mildew.

Lady Washington—Bunch and berry large, showy and beautiful, skin pale yellow, tender, juicy and sweet flesh, of good quality. Ripens with Concord and keeps a long time in bearing.

Lutie—Originated in Tennessee. Berry red, good size, of good quality; rather foxy. Vine is a very strong grower, and has healthy foliage. Not so liable to mildew as the finer sorts, and therefore more regular bearer.

Martha—Most popular among the old white varieties; bunch and berry medium; thin skin, greenish white, sometimes with an amber tinge; very healthy, hardy and productive, ripens a few days earlier than the Concord. Does not mildew.

Moore's Early—Bunch and berry large, round; very hardy and entirely exempt from mildew; early; very desirable. Resembles Concord in its excellent qualities, but ripens before Hartford Prolific.

Niagara—Berry greenish-white, large, skin thin but does not crack, good quality and productive. Hardy. Bunch compact.

GRAPES—Continued.

Pocklington—A Seedling of the Concord, raised by Mr. John Pocklington, of Sand Hill, N. Y. The vine is a strong grower and hardy, identical with the Concord, having large thick foliage, and like that variety never mildews. Fruit large, light golden yellow color, bunches very large, often shouldered; berries round and thickly set on the bunch. Ripens with Concord. This variety and the Lutie have produced fruit when other varieties have failed.

Telegraph—See Christine.

Woodruff Red—A seedling of Concord. Large red berry of indifferent quality. Good grower, healthy foilage. May do well in localities where finer grapes mildew.

Worden's Seedling—A handsome large black grape. It is larger, of a better quality, and earlier than the Concord.

BLACKBERRIES.

Plant in rows six feet apart, four feet apart in the rows. An annual dressing of manure will prove very profitable.

Erie— Very large, hardy, very early and very productive. Of excellent quality, handsome and firm.

Kittatinny—Very large, slightly conical. The berries are firm, of sweet, excellent flavor, and are perfectly ripe as soon as they turn black. It is a vigorous grower, hardy and very productive; continues four or five weeks bearing. The best blackberry for general cultivation.

Snyder—Very hardy and very productive; medium size, no hard sour core; canes not as thorny as those of Lawton or Kittatinny.

Taylor—Hardy and productive. Berries large and fine flavor. Season medium.

Wilson's Early—Large, oval, pointed; flavor rich and good; ripens very early, and matures the whole crop in two weeks.

DEWBERRY.

Lucretia—A trailing blackberry, the fruit of which is said to be fine and luscious. It ripens earlier than the other blackberries.

RASPBERRIES.

Plant in rows five or six feet apart, four feet apart in the rows. Remove all the old canes as soon as the fruit is gone, and do not alow more than three or four new ones to each hill.

Cuthbert—A strong, hardy variety ; berries large, rich crimson and of a good flavor.

Gregg—Recently introduced from Ohio; ripens with Mammoth Cluster, but larger, more productive and of finer quality. The best black variety.

Golden Queen—Large, yellow and firm. Very productive and hardy.

There are a large number of varieties of Raspberries, of which the above are the best and the most popular red, black and yellow kinds. Other varieties can be furnished on application.

Japanese Raspberry.—(*Wineberry.*) Berry round, deep red, medium size; fairly firm, grow in clusters, each berry is enveloped by a large calyx which gradually opens and exposes the fruit.

GOOSEBERRIES.

TRIUMPH GOOSEBERRY.

Triumph—A *new* American seedling, which is being introduced now. The fruit is very large, of yellowish green color. The original plants, which have fruited for more than ten years, have never mildewed, and proved exceedingly productive.

Downing—Upright, vigorous growing plant; very productive, fruit somewhat larger than Houghton, oval; whitish green, skin smooth; flesh soft and juicy, very good; excellent for family use.

GOOSEBERRIES—Continued.

Houghton's Seedling—A hardy American variety; free from mildew and enormously productive; Berries small and reddish.

Industry—An English variety; fine large red berries. Will mildew almos as easily as other English varieties.

STRAWBERRIES.

To cultivate the strawbery for familly use, we recommend planting in stools two or three feet apart, and to keep all the runners off. By this treatment the fruit will be superior in size, as well as in flavor.

Strawberry plants generally do better planted in the Spring, at any time before they are in blossom. If planted early in the Fall, the plants generally suffer from want of rain; and if planted late in the Fall, the plants will not become sufficiently established to withstand the Winter.

Of the long list of varieties now introduced, the following have proven to be the most valuable for general cultivation.

Crescent Seedling—Very productive; good quality, fair size, good color and solid flesh.

Bubach (No. 5.)—Large and handsome; bright scarlet, moderately firm. This is a very profitable variety.

Haverland—Fruit large, excellent flavor, and bright red color, ripening evenly and early. Exceedingly productive. One of the best.

Sharpless—Very large; excellent quality; great productiveness, firmness of fruit and vigor of plant all combined.

Other varieties can be furnished on application.

CURRANTS.

These can be profitably grown, planted between fruit trees, when the latter are so young as not to shade the ground too much.

Black Naples—A large, productive, black currant.

Cherry—The largest of all currants, bunch short, berries very large, deep red, acid.

Fay's Prolific—Red; very productive and from its peculiar stem inexpensive to pick.

La Versaillaise—A French variety; bunches and berries very large, very productive; one of the most desirable varieties.

North Star—New. Berries are not as large as the Cherry currants, but bunches are longer and heavier, very hardy, good grower, extra quality and very productive.

Red Dutch—An old and very popular variety; dark red, very productive, and the best paying variety for the market.

White Grape—Bunch and berry very large; whitish-yellow, transparent; a spreading, irregular grower ; the best white currant in cultivation, very productive.

ASPARAGUS.

The soil should be manured with a very heavy coat, and ploughed or dug into the ground; making a deep rich soil. The roots should be planted 4 to 6 inches deep, three feet apart each way.

Conover's Colossal—A very popular, well known variety; large and tender.

Columbia Mammoth White—It produces shoots, which are white, and remain so as long as fit for use, is very robust and vigorous; throws out larger shoots and fully as many of them as Conover's Colossal.

Barr's Mammoth—A new variety, which is gaining in favor in the Philadelphia markets, being very large and very productive. Preferable to Conover's Colossal.

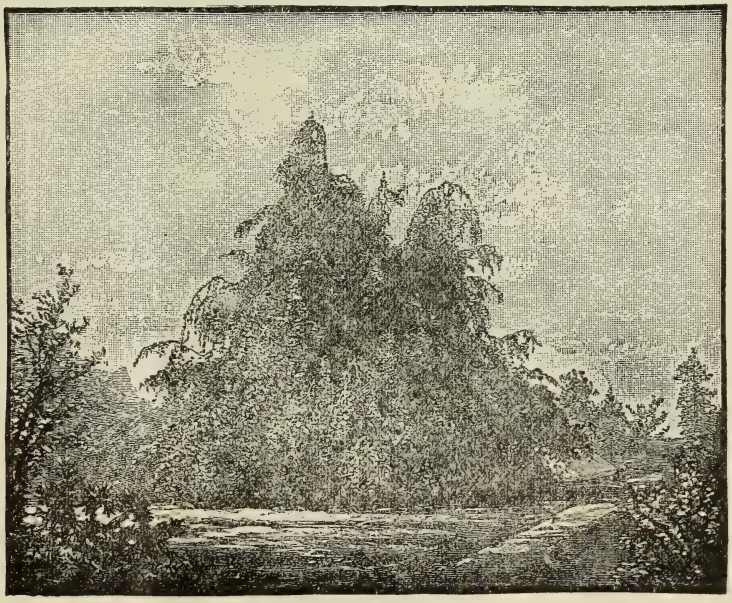
RHUBARB.

To grow good strong stalks, the soil should be rich and deep; the roots should be planted three feet apart each way. The stalks will be fit for use the second season after planting.

Ornamental Department.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Of the following Ornamental Trees I can furnish medium to extra size trees at proportionate prices.



WEEPING BEECH.

Alder. (*Alnus,*)

European—(*A. glutinosa.*) A rapid growing tree of nice shape. Foliage roundish, wedge shaped and wavy. Makes a nice shade or street tree.

WEEPING BIRCH.

Ash. (*Fraxinus.*)

American White—(*F. Americana.*) A native tree of large size, rapid growth and easy cultivation; leaves pinnate, pale green and handsome.

All the Ash varieties must be carefully examined annually at the base of the tree, to kill the borer, which often attacks it in April or May.

Beech. (*Fagus.*)

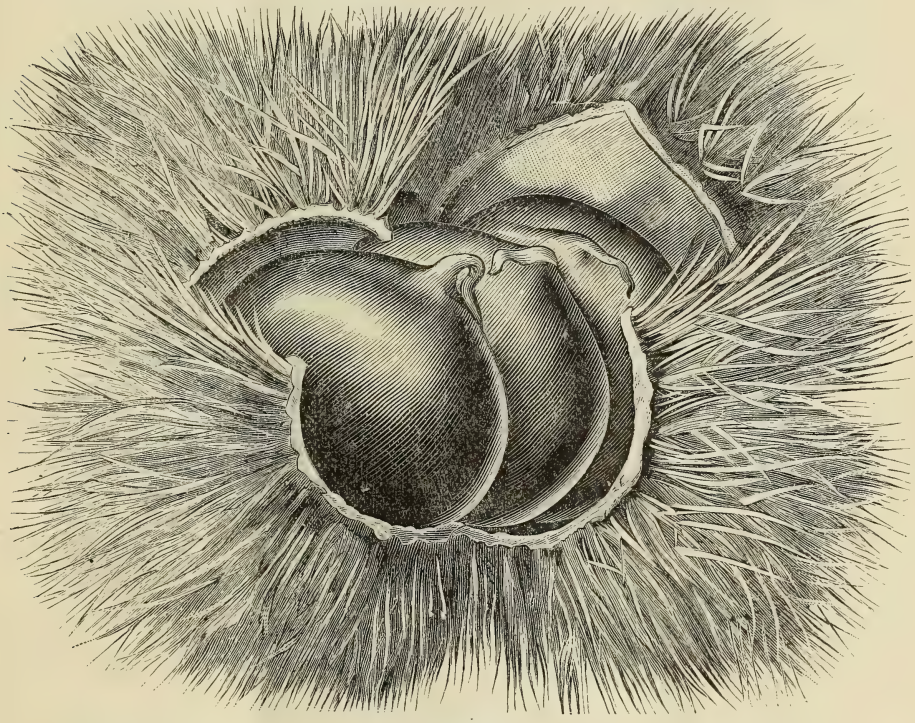
American—(*F. ferruginea.*) A large native tree, with smooth bark, horizontal, spreading branches and coarsely toothed foliage.

Cut-Leaved—(*F. laciniata.*) Of medium growth, cone shaped and compact; presents a peculiar, airy outline from its small, cut-leaved foliage. Very choice.

European—(*F. sylvatica.*) A native of Europe; foliage larger and more compact than the preceding; grows very large.

Purple-Leaved—(*F. purpurea.*) A beautiful lawn tree, on account of its rich purple foliage, does not grow very large, and contrasts beautifully with the green foliage of other trees.

Weeping—(*F. s. pendula.*) The finest large tree of drooping habit. Ought to be more extensiveiy introduced.



JAPAN CHESTNUT.

Birch. (*Betula.*)

Weeping or White—(*B. alba.*) A very ornamental tree, with silvery-white bark and fine foliage; its branches droop.

Weeping Cut-Leaved—(*B. urticœfolia.*) The habit is very much of the former; the foliage presents a finer appearance, being more deeply cut and fern-like. It does better in Northern States.

Buttonwood, or Planetree. (*Platanus.*)

Oriental Planetree—(*P. orientalis.*) A rapid grower, leaves more deeply cut than the common buttonwood.

Catalpa, or Indian Bean. (*Catalpa.*)

Hardy—(*C. speciosa*) An upright, rapid grower, trees being straight and tall. Having stood the severe winters of the Northern States there can be no doubt as to its hardiness.

Chestnut. (*Castanea.*)

American Sweet—(*C. vesca Americana.*) A native tree, well known. Its nuts are smaller but much sweeter and better flavored than the European species.

Japan—Fruit large, tree a slow grower but commences to bear when very young.

Paragon—Fruit very large, sweet and rich. Tree a good grower and an early and abundant bearer.

Spanish Chestnut—(*Castanea vesca.*) The nuts are larger than the American but not as sweet.

Cherry. (*Cerasus.*)

Double Flowering—Pretty double white flowers; large growing, ornamental shade tree.

Cypress. (*Taxodium.*)

Deciduous—(*T. distichum.*) A most beautiful small growing tree, with delicate pale green, fine foliage, similar to an evergreen; handsome in groups or planted singly.

Weeping Deciduous—(*T. distichum pendula.*) Foliage like the above but the branches are drooping. This is new and of great promise

Chinese Weeping Deciduous—(*Glyptostrobus sinensis pendulus.*) From China and Japan; a small tree of an upright conical shape. with the young branchlets all drooping. The foliage is exceedingly graceful and delicate.

Dogwood. (*Cornus.*)

White Flowering—(*C. Florida.*) Very ornamental; ought to be more appreciated; of fine form and beautiful foliage; produces white flowers early in the Spring.

Red—With blood red bark; very conspicuous in Winter. Grows in shrub form

Weeping Dogwood—A variety of C. Florida with branches drooping decidedly. Very ornamental smallish tree.

Elm. (*Ulmus.*)

American White or Weeping—(*U. Americana alba.*) The noble, graceful and drooping tree of our own forest.

Scotch—(*U Montana.*) Also called Wych Elm, a fine spreading tree, of rapid growth and large foliage.

Strawberry Tree. (*Euonymus*)

European Burning Bush—(*E. Europeus.*) A native, very ornamental shrub of Europe; has brilliant, rose colored berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until midwinter; planted with evergreens the contrast is very fine. June.

Ginko Tree. See Maiden Hair Tree.

Hazelnut, or Filbert. (*Corylus.*)

Common—(*C. avellana.*) See under nuts.

AMERICAN LINDEN.

Horse-Chestnut. (*Æsculus.*)

English—(*Æ. hippocastanum.*) A hardy, healthy tree, free from diseases; bears white flowers, spotted with purple and yellow; makes a very dense shade; grows slow.

Dwarf—(*Æ. parviflora.*) From our Southern States, but hardy here. A large shrub, with numerous panicles of pure white flowers, blooming in May.

Hickory. (*Carya.*)

Shellbark—(*C. alba.*) This splendid forest tree is too well known to need description. The great difficulty of transplanting is the cause of it not being more common in nurseries.

Judas Tree. (*Cercis.*)

American—(*C. Canadensis.*) A small crooked growing tree; covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear.

Laburnum. (*Cytisus.*)

Golden Chain—Bears long pendant racemes of yellow flowers in June, showy and beautiful; an elegant tree.

Larch. (*Larix.*)

European—(*L. Europea.*) An elegant, rapid growing, pyramidal tree, also valuable for timber; small branches, drooping.

Linden. (*Tilia.*)

European—(*T. Europea.*) A very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers; desirable on large grounds. Young trees are not so smooth and straight as the American.

American or Basswood—(*T. Americana.*) A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

Weeping—(*T. alba pendula.*) A charming lawn tree, with very graceful drooping branches and downy white leaves. It is rapid in growth, entirely hardy, and very conspicuous in a collection.

Maiden Hair Tree. (*Salisburia.*)

Ginko-tree—(*S. adiantifolia.*) A rare and beautiful tree, with remarkable fan-like foliage. A native of Japan; it thrives well here.

Magnolia.

Sweet Bay, or Swamp Magnolia—(*M. glauca.*) A small growing tree; flowers deliciously fragrant, cup shaped, and pure white. An American variety.

Large-Leaved—(*M. macrophylla.*) A medium sized tree, with very large leaves, 1 to 2 feet long; flowers very large, pure white and fragrant. A rare American variety.

Umbrella—(*M. tripetela.*) A medium sized tree of rapid growth; large leaves and large cream-white flowers. An American variety.

Yulan—(*M. conspicua.*) A medium sized tree; flowers of fair size, pure white, fragrant, and opening before the leaves appear. An Asiatic variety.

Slender Growing—(*M. gracilis.*) A large shrub; flowers cup shaped, dark purple without and white within.

Purple Flowering (*M. purpurea.*) Darker and shorter leaves than the preceding; flowers are outside dark purple, shaded to white at the apex, and inside white; a very desirable shrub.

Cucumber Tree—(*M. Acuminata.*) Fruit resembles, before ripe, a small cucumber; beautiful, regular conical shape, glossy leaves; flowers medium size, greenish-yellow, bell shaped. An American variety, of rapid growth, reaching the height of 60 or 70 feet.

Soulange's—(*M. Soulangeana.*) A hybrid between *M. purpurea* and *M. acuminata;* flowers purple and white; very handsome,

Maple. (*Acer.*)

Norway—(*A. platanoides.*) One of the most valuable ornamental trees for the street and lawn; rich, dark green foliage. compact growth, free from insects and diseases; a splendid shade tree.

Curled-leaved Norway Maple—(*A. p. cuculatum.*) The leaves are curled, giving it a novel and distinct aspect. New.

Schwedler's Norway Maple—(*A. p. Schwedleri.*) Has purple leaves, considered to be the best purple variety. New.

Reichenbach's Norway Maple—(*A. p. Reichenbachi.*) The young leaves in spring are bright purple, changing to nearly green in the summer. A good grower. New.

Red or Swamp—(*A. rubrum.*) A native tree, medium size; the foliage turning in the fall to various tints of yellow and red. A good street tree.

Sugar, or Rock—(*A saccharinum.*) A very popular American tree; and for its stately form and fine foliage, justly ranks among the very best, both for the lawn or avenue. Leaves turn golden yellow in the fall.

Sycamore—(*A. pseudo platanus.*) A handsome, rapid growing tree; rich dark foliage.

Purple-Leaved Sycamore—Leaves dark green on the upper surface and, purplish red underneath. A good grower.

NORWAY MAPLE.

SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE

Silver-Leaved—(*A. dasycarpum,*) Of exceedingly rapid growth, and desirable for immediate effect. A large shade tree.

Weir's Cut Leaved Silver—(*A. d. Weirii laciniatum.*) A weeping graceful silver maple, with leaves deeply cut. One of the best.

Mountain Ash. (*Sorbus.*)

European—(*S. aucuparia.*) A fine hardy tree, head dense and regular, covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

Oak-Leaved—(*S. aucuparia quercifolia.*) The leaves are of a downy white color underneath, and deeply toothed on the margins; hardy and fine.

Weeping—(*S. aucuparia pendula.*) A beautiful tree with straggling weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn; suitable for covering arbors.

All varieties of the Mountain Ash are liable to be attacked by the *borer;* an annual examination at the base of the trunk of the tree is advisable.

CAROLINA POPLAR

Mulberry. (*Morus.*)

White—(*M. alba.*) A smallish tree, from China; of rapid growth. Fruit cream-white.

Russian—(*M. Tartarica.*) A good sized tree, bearing black fruit.

Teas' Weeping—(*M. pendula.*) Forms an umbrella shaped head with long slender branches drooping to the ground. Perfectly hardy.

Oak. (*Quercus*)

Pin Oak—(*Q. palustris.*) Foliage deep green, finely divided; when old it acquires a drooping form.

Red Oak—(*Q. rubra.*) Is a variety of rapid growth compared with some other varieties. The leaves turn red in the fall.

The Scarlet Oak—(*Q. coccinea.*) Is very much like the red.

Turkey—(*Q. cerris*) A European variety, and is a fine lawn tree. The leaves are deeply cut and turn brown in the fall.

Golden—(*Q. concordia.*) A superb variety, with orange yellow leaves, which retain their color throughout the summer. New and rare. The contrast of its foliage with green varieties is very striking.

Pannonica—Light green leaves, deeply cut. Strong grower. New and rare.

Peach. (*Persica.*)

Blood-Leaved—Has dark purple leaves and bears fruit.

White Double-Flowering—Very ornamental.

Double-Flowering—Pink.

Double-Flowering—Scarlet.

Poplar. (*Populus.*)

Cottonwood, or Carolina—(*P. angulata.*) Branches acutely angular or winged; leaves very large, heart shaped, shining; grows rapidly.

Lombardy—(*P. dilatata.*) A very fast and high growing, pyramidal shaped tree; creates marked effect in large groups.

Sweet Gum. (*Liquid amber styraciflua.*)

A beautiful street tree, with large, glossy leaves; resembling the Maples, turning deep crimson in the fall.

Tulip Tree. (*Liriodendron.*)

White Wood, erroneously Yellow Poplar. (*L. tulipifera.*) One of our most beautiful native trees, of tall stately growth, with large, smooth, shining leaves; greenish-yellow flowers, tulip shaped.

Willow. (*Salix.*)

Kilmarnock Weeping—(*S. caprea pendula.*) A variety of the Goat Willow; an exceedingly graceful little tree; very hardy. Sometimes called "Umbrella Tree."

Common Weeping—(*S. Babylonica.*) The well known Weeping Willow. Beautiful, and valuable for watery scenery and low grounds.

Salamoni Babylonian Willow—More vigorous and upright than the former, retaining, however, its weeping habit. From France.

American Weeping—(*S. Americana pendula.*) An American, small, slender branched tree; very ornamental.

Rigida Pendula—This is a fine weeping tree when grafted 5 to 6 feet high; branches are long and slender, the leaves glossy, pale green, and hang to the tree longer in the fall than the Kilmarnock.

Rosemary-Leaved—(*S. rosmarinifolia.*) A shrub; native of this country, with lanceolate, silky leaves. Grown also as a tree by grafting.

Royal Willow—(*S. regalis.*) A fine tree, with rich, silvery foliage.

White Fringe. (*Chionanthus.*)

Virginica—(*C. Virginica.*) One of the best large shrubs or small trees; has superb foliage and delicate fringe-like, greenish-white flowers. June.

KILMARNOCK WILLOW.

EVERGREEN TREES.

Arbor Vitæ. (*Thuya.*)

American—(*T. occidentalis.*) Excellent for screens and hedges.

Globe—(*T. Globosa.*) A favorite dwarf; globular dense bush; makes fine low hedges.

Golden—(*T. aurea.*) A splendid variety of a yellowish tint.

Hovey's Golden—A dwarf seedling of the American, having a golden tint in the Spring and bright green in the summer.

Little Gem—The most dwarf evergreen known, growing more in width than in height; foliage dark green; very curious.

Parson's Dwarf—(*T. compacta.*) Remarkable for its compact growth; dwarf, with bright green foliage; one of the very best dwarf Arbor Vitæs. Very suitable for hedges around cemetery lots.

Geo. Peabody—Of dwarf, compact growth, foliage bright golden color, which it retains all summer. The best golden variety.

Pyramidal—(*T. pyramidalis.*) Is remarkably erect; dark green, compact and very desirable.

Rollinson's Golden—(*T. elegantissima.*) An upright grower, having a rich golden hue; very conspicuous.

Siberian—(*T. Siberica.*) Maintains its dark green color in winter; is very hardy; compact and pyramidal in growth.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ.

Tom Thumb—A dwarfish variety, very useful for small evergreen hedges in lawns and cemeteries.

IRISH JUNIPER.

Fir. (*Picea.*)

Balsam—(*P. balsamea.*) A well known American evergreen, pyramidal in form, with deep green foliage; an erect, rapid grower. Beautiful, makes a fine Christmas tree.

European Silver—(*P. pectinata.*) A fine tree, resembles the Balsam Fir, but has more horizontal branches and more silvery foliage. It is superior to the Balsam Fir.

Cephalonican Silver Fir—(*P. Cephalonica.*) A beautiful and remarkable variety. Leaves silvery and with a spine on the point. Quite hardy and vigorous.

Juniper. (*Juniperous.*)

Irish—(*J. hibernica.*) Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty and distinct evergreen; which for its beauty and hardihood is a general favorite. Very suitable for small yards and cemetery lots.

Swedish—(*J. suecica.*) Similar to the Irish, though

not so erect; has bluish-green foliage, and forms a handsome pyramidal small tree.

Trailing—(*J. Squamata.*) A beautiful trailing plant.

Canadian Trailing—A native variety of very dense and silvery foliage; prettier than the above.

Golden Trailing—Grows like the preceding variety but its foliage has a decided deep golden tinge.

SILVER FIR.

Pines. (*Pinus.*)

Austrian, or Black—(*P. austriaca.*) A very remarkable robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff, and dark green; growth rapid, valuable for this country.

Dwarf, or Mountain—(*P. Pumila.*) A low, spreading, curious species, attaining only the size of a bush. Foliage similar to that of the Scotch.

Scotch—(*P. Sylvestris.*) A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots, and silvery-green foliage.

White—(*P. Strobus.*) The most ornamental of all our native Pines. Foliage light, delicate and silvery green. Flourishes in the poorest soils.

Stone—(*P. cembra.*) A handsome tree, of compact, conical form, and very slow growth while young.

Retinospora. (*Japan Cyprus.*)

Compacta—New, beautiful green during the whole year; branches erect and grows compact,

Obtusa—A beautiful, hardy variety; grows from 60 to 80 feet high, with graceful, drooping branches. Leaves glossy green above, silvery-white bands beneath.

Fernlike—(*Filifera.*) Delicate, slender branches. Very striking and graceful. Perfectly hardy.

Golden Pea-Fruited—(*Pisifera aurea.*) A golden variety, which is new and very desirable.

AUSTRIAN PINE.

Gracilis—Dwarfish, fan-like branchlets at the end of branches. Very picturesque in its growth.

Golden—(*R. plumosa aurea.*) One of the most striking and desirable plants for this climate; tips of branches of a bright golden hue; it is entirely hardy and preserves its color well. Beautiful.

Plumosa—Compact, bright green, entirely hardy. Very pretty.

Squarrosa Veitchii—A heath-leaved form of this class. Resembles the Thuya Ericoides, but is hardier than the latter. Handsome,

Spruce. (*Abies.*)

Hemlock, or Weeping—(*A. canadensis.*) An elegant pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate, dark foliage, like that of the Yew. Destinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree, and makes a highly ornaental hedge.

Norway—(*A. excelsa.*) A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit; remarkably elegant and rich, and, when old, has fine, pendulous branches. It is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Thousands are sold for Christmas trees.

Oriental Spruce—From the shores of the Black Sea. A beautiful tree, compact and slender foliage.

White American—(*A. alba.*) A medium sized, native tree of *compact growth*, regular conical shape, light green color; entirely hardy and succeeds in most situations. A beautiful tree.

Colorado Blue Spruce—A beautiful Spruce from the Rocky Mountains; its light blue needles in the early part of summer are very striking and contrast beautifully with dark green evergreens.

HEMLOCK, OR WEEPING.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Althea. (*Hibiscus.*)

Rose of Sharon—(*H. Syriacus.*) A handsome, strong-growing shrub, valued on account of its late blooming—in August and September; makes an ornamental hedge.

Of these are grown Double White, Double Red, Double Purple and Bicolor, which is pink and white.

Variegated leaved Althea—The foliage is finely marked with light yellow. Produces purple flowers. One of the finest variegated shrubs.

Almond. (*Amygdalus.*)

Dwarf Double Flowering—(*A. pumila fl. pl.*) Blooms in May very profusely, the whole bush being literally covered with flowers. There are double pink and white varieties, both exceedingly beautiful.

Aralia.

Angelica Tree—A Japanese shrub with spiney stems; flowers white, in large spikes, in September. This is also called "Hercules Club."

NORWAY SPRUCE.

Azalea.

Mollis—Hardy species from Japan; flowers of various colors, large and showy.

Pontica—(*Ghent varieties.*) These come in different colors, and a bed like that of Rhododendrons is very effective. They need a slight protection during the winter. A native of Asia Minor.

Berberry. (*Berberis.*)

Purple—(*B. vulg. purpurea.*) An upright, thorny shrub, having dark purple leaves. Planted among other shrubbery it is in striking and beautiful contrast. Flowers in May or June.

Thunberg's Berberry—(*B. Thunbergii.*) A pretty Japan species, dwarf habit; small leaves which change to a beautiful red in the fall.

Currant. (*Ribes.*)

Yellow Flowering—(*R. aureum.*) A native shrub with yellow flowers; also called the "Missouri Currant." Flowers in May.

Desmodium.

Desmodium penduliflorum—This, although called a shrub, is more an herbaceous plant, as the top dies every winter. It is a strong grower in summer, having a mass of beautiful pink, drooping flowers. It is very desirable.

Deutzia. (*Deutzia.*)

Double-Flowering, Pure White—(*D. crenata candidissima.*) Like D. Crenata, but pure white.

Pride of Rochester—Very much like the Double-flowering Crenata. The flowers are a little larger and it blooms profusely.

Double-Flowering—(*D. crenata fl. pl.*) Very much like the preceding, only its flowers are double and delicately margined with pink, which makes it more desirable. Very nice for bouquets. June.

Rough-Leaved—(*D. scabra.*) A beautiful shrub with profuse, white drooping flowers. Flowers in June.

Slender Branched—(*D. gracilis.*) A charming species, introduced from Japan, and entirely hardy, flowers pure white, graceful and delicate. As the flowers are much used for bouquets, it is often grown in pots in the greenhouse, where it will flower at a low temperature in winter. June.

Scalloped-Leaved—(*D. cranata.*) Also from Japan; thrives well here, and has myriads of drooping white bells. Flowers in June.

Dogwood. (*Cornus.*)

Red-Branched—(*C. Sanguinea.*) Has blood red bark; very conspicuous in winter, blooms in May.

White—(*C. florida.*) See Deciduous Trees.

Variegated-Leaved—Leaves beautifully variegated with white, making it a very attractive and desirable variety.

Golden Variegated-Leaved—(*C. Spathi.*) Same as former variety, only variegated with yellow. New.

Golden Bell. (*Forsythia.*)

Very Green—(*F. viridissima.*) The most common, and the best kind of this class Bright yellow flowers; one of the first to bloom in Spring. Blooms before the leaves appear. April or May.

Fortunes—(*F. Fortunii.*) An upright grower; deep green leaves, yellow flowers.

Elder. (*Sambucus.*)

Golden-Leaved—(*S. aurea.*) Has very bright, golden-yellow leaves. A valuable plant for enlivening shrubberies.

Cut-Leaved—(*S. racemosa plomosa.*) Leaves fine, beautifully cut and drooping, giving the plant a unique and pretty effect.

Filbert. (*Corylus.*)

English Filbert—See under "Nuts."

Purple-Leaved—Is very conspicuous on account of its large purple leaves Makes a nice shrub.

Cut-Leaved—Leaves are deeply cut, which produces a very ornamental appearance.

Honeysuckle, Upright. (*Lonicera.*)

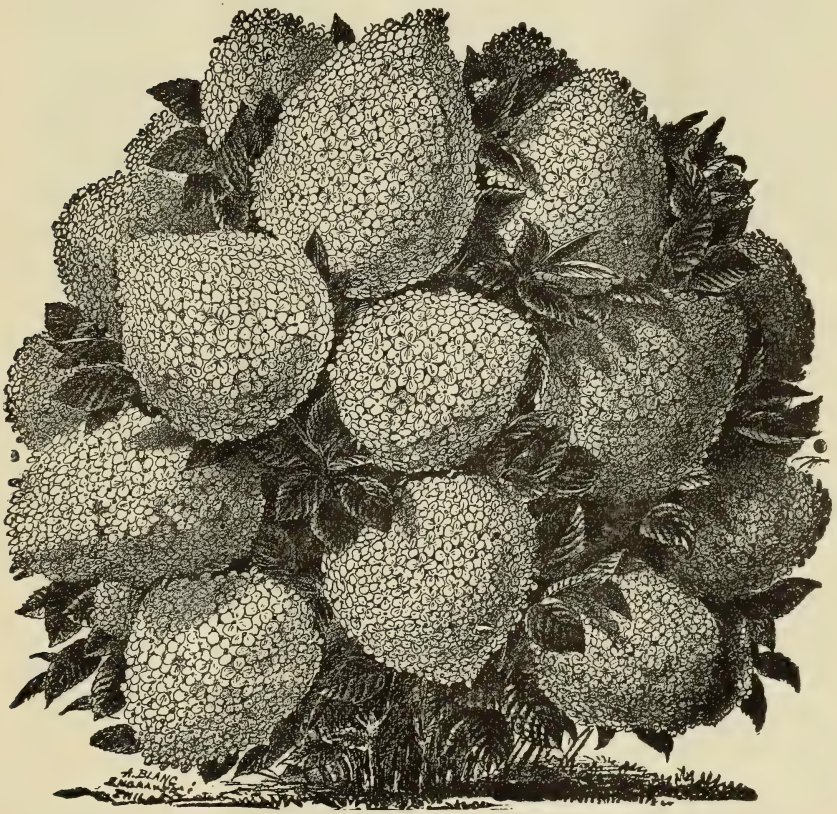
White—(*L. Tartarica a'biflora.*) Nearly pure white flowers. May.

Yellow, or Fly Honeysuckle—(*L. Xylosteum*) Small, cream-colored flowers. May.

Large Flowering—(*L. grandiflora.*) Flowers very numerous, of red color. May.

Hypericum. (See St. John's Wort.)

Hydrangea.



HYDRANGEA.

Paniculata—(*H. Paniculata grandiflora.*) Flowers in large panicles, pure white; the plant is entirely hardy. Blooms from early August till frost.

Otaksa—(*H. japonica Otaksa.*) Flowers rose-colored; free bloomers. July. Requires protection during the winter.

Kerria.

Kerria Japonica—A good sized shrub, bearing globular, yellow flowers, from July to October.

Silver Variegated-Leaved—A dwarf variety from Japan, having small green leaves edged with white; very slender grower; exceedingly pretty and a valuable dwarf shrub.

Lilac. (*Syringa.*)

Common Purple—(*S. vulgaris.*)—Well known shrub; purple, fragrant flowers. Flowers in May.

White—(*S. alba.*) Like the preceding, except in flowers, which are white. Blooms in May.

Persian Purple—(*S. Persica.*) Beautiful; one of the best. May.

Japan—(*S. Japonica.*) New, from Japan, bearing creamy-white, odorless flowers, in large panicles. A month later than other lilacs. Will grow to a good-sized tree.

Madam Lemoine—Large panicles of compact double flowers of pure white color; very good for forcing; highly recommended.

Marie Legraye—Large panicles of single white flowers; very valuable for forcing; one of the best white varieties.

Villosa—Another new Japan variety; flower buds are pink, but white when open. Leaves resemble those of White Fringe. Valuable on account of being two weeks later than other lilacs. It is very profuse flowering.

President Grevy—A beautiful, purplish-violet variety, of very large double flowers in very large panicles One of the best. New.

Souvenir de L. Spath—New. Very large flowers of bright scarlet color, not only in bud, but also when flowers are open.

Virginite—Large double flowers, pinkish flesh color, shade of the "Souvenir de la Malmaison" rose. New.

Mist Tree. (*Rhus cotinus.*)

This tree is known under various names, as Purple Fringe Tree, Smoke Tree, Purple Mist, etc. It is a very beautiful, distinct, large shrub, rather than tree; very much admired for its long, feathery fruit stalks, which give the tree the appearance of being covered with a cloud of smoke. It makes a striking object upon the lawn. June and July.

Mock Orange, or Syringa. (*Philadelphus.*)

Double-Flowering—A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers.

Golden-Leaved—A very pretty plant of medium size, with golden-yellow foliage. Keeps its color the entire season.

Large Flowering—(*P. grandiflorus.*) A large shrub, covered with a profusion of white, showy flowers in June.

Sweet Scented—(*P. coronarius.*) Flowers not so large as the preceding; but very fragrant. Flowers in June.

Dwarf—(*P. nana.*) A low growing shrub; rarely produces flowers.

Plum. (*Prunus.*)

Double-Flowering—(*P. triloba*)- Of recent introduction from China; has pretty, semi-double, pink flowers, closely set along the branches, forming compact spike. Blooms in May.

Purple-Leaved—(*P. Pissardi.*) Purple leaves, retaining its color all season; very pretty. Flowers small, white, single.

Privet. (*Ligustrum,*

California—(*L. ovalifolium.*) Nearly evergreen, strong growing shrub with bright green, medium sized leaves; white flowers in June. Very ornamental. The best of all the Privets.

Variegated-Leaf—Foliage is marked with yellow; makes a pretty hedge, differing in color from the green varieties.

Quince, Japan. (*Cydonia.*)

Red Flowering—(*C. Japonica.*) An old and esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright, scarlet flowers in early Spring; one of the best hardy shrubs we have. Makes a beautiful and useful hedge. May.

Snowball. (*Viburnum.*)

Opulus—A well-known, favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of white flowers, blooming early in June.

Japan—(*V. plicatum.*) A rare and exceedingly beautiful species; flowers pure white, in very large, globular heads.

Spirea, or Meadow Sweet. (*Spirea.*)

Billard's—(*S. Billardi.*) Rose-colored; blooms nearly all summer.

Bumalda—Similar to the *callosa alba* in habit and growth, but flowers are pink. June.

Crispifolia—From Japan. Very dwarf, pink flowers. Blooms nearly all summer.

Fortune's Dwarf White—(*S. callosa alba.*) A small form of the following with pure white flowers. Very distinct. June and July.

Fortune's—(*S. callosa, or Fortunii.*) A fine variety, with large panicles of deep rosy blossoms, which continue nearly all summer.

Spirea Atrosanguinea—Similar to Spirea callosa; flowers a shade darker.

Spirea Fortunii Macrophylla—This, like the preceding, has a reddish new growth and red flowers, but the leaves are larger than any other Spirea. This variety planted side by side with small leaved varieties like the Spirea Prunifolia, or Spirea Thunbergii, gives a striking contrast, and is, therefore, very desirable, even after the flowers are gone.

Golden-Leaved—(*S. opulifolia aurea.*) Very conspicuous from the golden-yellow hue of its foliage. June.

Plum-Leaved—(*S. Prunifolia.*) Small, glossy leaves, very distinct; has numerous small, double white flowers; blooms in May.

Reeves'—(*S. Reevesii.*) Long, narrow leaves, aud large corymbs of white flowers that cover nearly the whole plant. May.

Reeves' Double-Flowering—(*S. Reevesii fl. pl.*) A double variety of the preceding; very fine. May.

Thunberg's—(*S. Thunbergii.*) A Japanese species of small size, with narrow, linear leaves and small white flowers; unsurpassed for forcing in pots. Flowers in May.

Van Houtti—A very large free bloomer of white flowers in early June. A very fine variety.

Sweet Scented Shrub, or Carolina Allspice.

(*Calycanthus floridus.*)

A favorite shrub, with fragrant wood and flowers of a rich, chocolate color, rich foliage; blossoming in June, and at intervals throughout the season.

Snowberry. (*Symphoricarpus.*)

Red Fruited, or Indian Currant—(*S. vulgaris.*) Has red berries that stay on all winter; quite showy. June.

Snowberry—(*S. racemosus.*) A well-known shrub, with small pink flowers and large white berries, that remain on the plant through part of the winter. June.

St. John's Wort. (*Hypericum.*)

Spreading St. John's Wort—(*H. patulum.*) A variety with large yellow flowers, blooming freely last of summer.

Sumach.

Cut-Leaved Sumach—A very striking plant of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves, resembling those of a fern, and which turn to a rich red in the fall.

Tamarix.

African—(*T. Africana.*) This is a very beautiful shrub, with small leaves somewhat like the Juniper, and delicate, small flowers in spikes. June.

Tree Pæonia. (*P. Montan.*)

Although from China, it is quite hardy here. Flowers large, mostly pink.

Weigela. (*Diervilla.*)

Rose Colored—(*D. rosea.*) An elegant shrub, with profuse, fine, rose-colored flowers; introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy, blooms in May and June.

Amabilis, or Splendens—Of much more robust habit, larger foliage and flowers, and blooms freely in the fall.

Profuse Flowering—(*D. multiflora floribunda.*) Small deep crimson flowers throughout the season.

Variegated-Leaved—(*D. foliis variegata.*) A new variety; leaves very ornamental, distinctly marked with yellowish-white and green; hardy. Flowers in June.

Candida—Bears white flowers; blooms profusely. It is the most desirable of the white kinds. June.

Abel Carriere—Flowers reddish-pink. Very desirable.

Eva Ratke—New. Very free bloomer of red purple flowers. One of the very best.

Montesquieu—New. Perfect Fuchsia-red flowers, buds carmine.

Voltaire—New. Large, reddish-purple flowers.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

YUCCA, OR ADAM'S NEEDLE.

Adam's Needle. (*Yucca.*)

Thready—(*Y. filamentosa.*) Stout, lance-shaped foliage; the flower stalk rises from the center, bearing numerous creamy-white, bell-shaped flowers. Quite a tropical looking plant.

Arbor Vitæ.

Dwarf Arbor Vitæ—See evergreen trees.

Ashberry. (*Mahonia.*)

Holly-Leaved—(*M. aquifolia.*) A most beautiful shrub, with glossy, holly-like leaves, which change to brownish-green in winter, bears clusters of bright yellow flowers in May; very hardy.

Japan—(*M. japonica.*) A very handsome evergreen shrub, bearing yellow flowers very early in the Spring. Very desirable.

Box. (*Boxus.*)

Dwarf—(*B. suffruticosa.*) Is used for edging around flower beds.

Tree—(*B. sempervirens.*) Is very ornamental as a single specimen on lawns, as well as for hedges. Slow grower; suitable for small yards.

Holly. (*Ilex.*)

American—(*I. opaca.*) A very handsome, large shrub, with beautiful leaves, having small spikes, on their uneven margin; flowers small, yellow. Will thrive in the shade.

Juniper—(*Juniperus.*) See evergreen trees.

Kalmia. (*Laurel.*)

Mountain Laurel—(*K. latifolia.*) A native evergreen shrub, with shining leaves and clusters of pink, or nearly white flowers. Want a somewhat shaded situation.

CLIMBING VINES.

Akebia. (*Akebia.*)

Japan—(*A. quinata.*) A vine with pretty foliage, the smaller leaves resembling the clover leaf; has clusters of purplish, fragrant flowers, of singular form.

Ampelopsis. (*Ampelopsis.*)

Virginia Creeper—(*A. quinquefolia.*) A native vine of rapid growth; leaves turn rich crimson in the fall; will cling to walls without training. This is often called the American Ivy.

Veitch's Ampelopsis—(*A. Veitchii.*) A recent introduction from Japan; entirely hardy, foliage turns brilliant red in the fall; small leaves, very much resembling that of a maple leaf; clings tightly to walls and is handsomer than the preceding; very desirable.

Clematis. (*Clematis.*)

Coccinea—Small scarlet flowers, bell shaped.

Jackmanni— Large, intense violet purple; remarkable for its velvety richness; free in growth and an abundant bloomer.

Languinosa Candida—Large, pearl gray, changing to white. Immense bloomer.

Viticella—Reddish violet flowers, changing to blue. Larger than Flammula, but smaller than Jackmanni.

Virgin's Bower—(*C. Flammula.*) Sweet scented; produces small, white flowers; very fragrant. A well known and elegant vine.

Honeysuckle. (*Lonicera.*)

Chinese Twining—(*L. Japonica.*) Holds its foliage nearly all winter; blooms in July and September, and is very sweet.

Belgian—(*L. belgica.*) Monthly Dutch Honeysuckle. Very free bloomer of fragrant red and yellow flowers.

Japan Evergreen—(*L. brachypoda.*) Is similar to the above. The leaves are more light green; retains its leaves much better than the above.

Japan Golden-leaved—(*L. brachypoda aurea reticulata.*) Beautiful foliage, sprinkled with golden spots.

Red Coral—(*L. sempervirens.*) Strong and rapid grower with scarlet, inodorous flowers.

Ivy. (*Hedera.*)

English—(*H. helix.*) A broad leaved and hardy sort; prefers moisture and shade all season.

Trumpet Flower. (*Bignonia.*)

Scarlet—(*B. radicans.*) A splendid climber on wood or stone; vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers in August.

Wistaria, or Glycine. (*Wistaria.*)

American—(*W. Frutescens.*) A strong grower. Flowers in short racemes of dark blue color.

Chinese—(*W. Sinensis.*) A rapid grower, hardy; its pinkish-blue flowers are produced in long, pendulous racemes; very fragrant.

Chinese White—Same in flower and growth as the Chinese Purple, but color of flowers pure white.

Double Flowering—Purple and very double; rather a shy bloomer.

HEDGE PLANTS.

For Evergreen ornamental hedges, the most suitable and the most beautiful are the Hemlock Spruce, Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce and Tree Box. Well trimmed during the first part of June, they make a solid compact green wall, highly ornamental, around small and large yards. For screens, to conceal unsightly objects, the Hemlock, Arbor Vitæ, and Norway Spruce are the most suitable. For shelter or wind breaks, the Norway Spruce and the Pines —White, Australian and Scotch—are very effective.

A defensive and very beautiful DECIDUOUS hedge plant is the CYDONIA JAPONICA [Japan Quince], flowering profusely bright red, early in spring. It makes a magnificent hedge; its compact growth, with its thorns, does not allow cattle, or even chickens to penetrate it. Being naturally a shrub it requires but little pruning; is entirely hardy. The first cost is the only drawback it has; the after expense is but trifling.

THE OSAGE ORANGE, [*Maclura aurantiaca*], is the most common hedge plant, well known in the Middle and Western States; it is of rapid growth, and its stout thorns render it very defensive; is very cheap, but also very handsome. It requires, though, frequent trimming during the summer to keep it in bounds, its tendency being to form a tree. The after expense of the Osage Orange is far greater than that of the Japan Quince.

THE CALIFORNIA PRIVET is fast gaining in favor as a hedge plant, as its glossy bright green leaves and its bushy and rapid growth makes it a very desirable hedge plant. It is perfectly hardy and retains its leaves very late in the fall.

Many different kinds of shrubs make beautiful ornamental hedges. Among them the Berberry makes a nice hedge plant, having thorns like the Gooseberry. The purple-leaved kind is highly ornamental throughout the summer. See description under "Deciduous Shrubs."

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Of these there are a good many varieties; of which I describe the two best kinds as being the most striking and beautiful:

Eulalia Japonica—Green leaves. A vigorous grower with large plumes. Fine for groups.

Eulalia Japonica Variegata—This is a Japan variety, having green and white striped leaves; is very showy.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina—This is the most beautiful variety, the foliage being marked crosswise, white and green.

Eulalia Japonica—(*Gracillima univitata.*) A very pretty grass, with narrow, graceful foliage. Very valuable.

ROSES.

Persons unacquainted with the different sorts will do well to leave the selection to me, but in case they name the varieties, they will please state if I may substitute others equally good, should I not be able to furnish all the sorts named. There are many kinds so near alike in color and shape that only *experts* can tell their differences; and in all cases I will furnish good plants of such sorts as will, in my judgment, give the purchaser entire satisfaction.

Climbing.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white; very compact; the finest of the class.

Eugene Jardine—A free bloomer; makes good buds; cream white; large and full.

Greville, or Seven Sisters—Clusters large; flowers of various colors, from blush to crimson.

Prairie Queen—Bright rosy red, frequently with a white stripe; large, compact and globular.

Moss.

Blanche Moreau—Pure white, large, full, and of perfect form; buds and flowers in clusters; freely furnished with deep green moss. Valuable variety.

Comtesse de Murinais—(*Vibert, 1843.*) Large size, pure white.

Red.

Princess Adelaide—Fine reddish blush.

Raphael—Pale rose, very large and double; very mossy and a good fall bloomer.

Hybrid Perpetual.

American Beauty—Large, deep pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor.

Anna de Diesbach—Large; bright rose.

Beauty of Waltham—Large and full; cherry, changing to bright rosy carmine; very fragrant and a good bloomer.

Blanche Lafitte—Pale pink and white, and of good shape.

Caroline de Sansel—Large, full, pale flesh color, deepening toward the center.

Duke of Edinburgh—Dark velvety maroon, medium size.

Enfant de Mt. Carmel—Brilliant rosy carmine; very large.

Francois Levet—Large, rose color; resembles Paul Neyron.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant beautiful crimson

Glory Lyonaise—White, tinted yellow, large and moderately full.

John Hopper—Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full.

Jules Margottin—Brilliant crimson; large and full.

La Reine—Rosy pink; large and double; good grower.

Lord Bacon—Deep crimson shaded with scarlet and velvety black.

Louis Van Houtte—Rich, velvety crimson; deliciously perfumed.

Mabel Morrison—White, sometimes tinged with blush; in the fall the edges turn pink. A very valuable white rose.

Mad. Plantier—Pure white; large and double.

Madame Trotter—Bright red; large and full; good grower and bloomer.

Madame Victor Verdier—Brilliant carmine crimson; large and full.

Madame Charles Wood—Large, brilliant red, passing to lively rose.

Magna Charta—Bright pink; very large, full, free bloomer and strong grower.

Marshall P. Wilder—Large, cherry carmine, full, well formed and very fragrant. Resembles Alfred Colomb.

Marechal Vailliant—Rosy crimson; large and double.

Miss Hassard—A beautiful pink rose of fine form and habit.

Mrs. John Laing—Pink, large, very fragrant and good bloomer. Valuable for forcing.

Paul de Neyron—Deep rose; free bloomer; vigorous, desirable.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson; large.

Souvenir of the Queen of England—Bright carmine; large and fine.

Tea, Bourbon, Noisette and Bengal Roses.

These are very free bloomers, but they require protection during the winter.

Appoline—Delicate pink; large.

Agrippina—Brilliant fiery red; profuse bloomer.

Bon Silene—Rose color; free bloomer.

Bride—Pure white, large, very fragrant, free bloomer; very good for forcing.

Bridesmaid—A sport from Catherine Mermet; clear pink.

Catherine Mermet—Bright flesh color, large and full. Much cultivated for cut flowers.

Cloth of Gold, or Chromatella—Petals golden yellow with sulphur edges. Very beautiful, but a shy bloomer.

Duchesse of Albany—A sport from La France, and called sometimes "Red La France," being like its parent only deeper in color.

Duchess of Edinburg—An elegant crimson bud, of good size and fine form. A new color among Teas.

Empress of China—Medium size, pink, very free bloomer, strong grower and entirely hardy.

Hermosa—Clear rose; constant bloomer.

Empress Augusta Victoria—Pure white with a pale lemon tint; large and full; free bloomer. New Hybrid Tea.

Isabella Sprunt—Sulphur yellow; beautiful buds, profuse bloomer.

La France—Large and full. Silvery rose, changing to silvery pink; constant bloomer, poor grower.

La Pactole—Pale sulphur yellow; very sweet.

Levison Gower—Large and very double. Salmon and rose.

Lucullus—Deep crimson maroon, good grower and free bloomer.

Madame Caroline Testout—Color clear pink. Fragrance very pronounced. Said to be superior to La France.

Madame Cusin—An excellent rose. Pink, shaded with crimson. Grows thrifty and blooms profusely.

Madame Damazin—Salmon color; free bloomer.

Madame Falcot—Saffron yellow.

Madame Hostes—Tea rose with very large, perfect flowers and superb buds. Color, bright, clear yellow. Very vigorous.

Mlle. Augustine Grinnoisseau—(White La France)—Pure white, with a slight tint of flesh color.

Marechal Niel—Deep golden yellow; large, full and fragrant.

Marie Guillot—White, tinted with pale yellow; large and full.

Marion Dingee—Color bright crimson; large; blooms all summer and, therefore, valuable for outdoor bedding.

Meteor—Rich, dark, velvety crimson; very fine in bud. Very vigorous.

Papa Gontier—Dark crimson, with rosy carmine center. Very valuable for forcing under glass.

Perle des Jardins—Straw color, sometimes canary-yellow; center orange yellow; large, beautiful buds. Popular for cut flowers.

Safrano—Yellowish-buff; produces fine buds.

Solfaterre—Sulphur yellow; large, double and fragrant.

Sir Walter Scott—Bright rose; profuse bloom.

Souvenir de la Malmaison—Clear flesh color, with blush edges; large, double flowers; good grower and bloomer in open air.

Sunset—A sport from Perle des Jardins. Flowers rich shade of saffron and orange. Large, double flowers, with handsome buds.

Polyantha Roses.

Clothilde Soupert—White, shaded with pink. Free grower and free bloomer. Very desirable for bedding.

George Pernet—Color bright rose, with touches of yellow. It is continually in bloom and flowers quite large for this class.

Gloire des Polyanthas—Color bright pink, with a red ray through each petal; quite distinct. Flowers quite small.

Marie Pavie—Color rich, creamy-white, finely flushed with carmine. Flowers medium size; double; borne in large clusters.

Perle d'Or—Nankeen yellow flowers, with orange centers. Well formed flowers in large clusters.

Rugosa Roses.

Rugosa Rubra—Japan variety. Flowers single; beautiful rosy crimson, succeeded by large red berries, which add to the ornamental character of the plant.

Rugosa Alba—Japan variety. Single, pure white flowers of five petals. Highly scented.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chrysanthemums—An assortment of varieties of all different colors.

Cannas—Mme. Crozy and Dwarf French.

Dicentra Spectabilis—The well-known Bleeding Heart.

Dahlias—Of assorted varieties.

Helenium Superbum—A new hardy perennial. Flowers 2½ inches diameter of rich golden yellow color; a splendid bloomer from latter part of August until end of October. Very hardy.

Phlox—Named varieties of different colors.

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